



Back-engineering of spiking neural networks parameters

Horacio Rostro-Gonzalez, Bruno Cessac, Juan Carlos Vasquez, Thierry Viéville

► To cite this version:

Horacio Rostro-Gonzalez, Bruno Cessac, Juan Carlos Vasquez, Thierry Viéville. Back-engineering of spiking neural networks parameters. BMC Neuroscience, 2009, 10 (Suppl 1), pp.P289. hal-00784453

HAL Id: hal-00784453

<https://hal.inria.fr/hal-00784453>

Submitted on 4 Feb 2013

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Poster presentation

Open Access

Back-engineering of spiking neural networks parameters

Horacio Rostro-Gonzalez*¹, Bruno Cessac^{1,2}, Juan Carlos Vasquez¹ and Thierry Viéville³

Address: ¹NEUROMATHCOMP, INRIA Sophia-Antipolis Méditerranée, France, ²LJAD, University of Nice, Sophia, France and ³CORTEX, INRIA-LORIA, France

Email: Horacio Rostro-Gonzalez* - hrostro@sophia.inria.fr

* Corresponding author

from Eighteenth Annual Computational Neuroscience Meeting: CNS*2009
Berlin, Germany. 18–23 July 2009

Published: 13 July 2009

BMC Neuroscience 2009, **10**(Suppl 1):P289 doi:10.1186/1471-2202-10-S1-P289

This abstract is available from: <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2202/10/S1/P289>

© 2009 Rostro-Gonzalez et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.

Introduction

We consider the deterministic evolution of a time-discretized spiking network of neurons with connection weights with delays, taking network of generalized integrate and fire (gIF) neuron model with synapses into account [1]. The purpose is to study a class of algorithmic methods able to calculate the proper parameters (weights and delayed weights) allowing the reproduction of a spike train produced by an unknown neural network.

Methods

The problem is known as NP-hard when delays are to be calculated. We propose here a reformulation, now expressed as a Linear-Programming (LP) problem, thus allowing to provide an efficient resolution. It is clear that this does not change the maximal complexity of the problem, whereas the practical complexity is now dramatically reduced at the implementation level. More precisely we make explicit the fact that the back-engineering of a spike train (i.e., finding out a set parameters, given a set of initial conditions), is a Linear (L) problem if the membrane potentials are observed and a LP problem if only spike times are observed, for a gIF model. Numerical robustness is discussed. We also explain how it is the use of a generalized IF neuron model instead of a leaky IF model that allows to derive this algorithm. Furthermore, we point out how the L or LP adjustment mechanism is distributed and has the same architecture as a "Hebbian" rule. A step further, this paradigm is easily generalizable to the design of input-output spike train transformations.

Results

Numerical implementations are proposed in order to verify that it is always possible to simulate an expected spike train. The results obtained show that this is true, except for singular cases. In a first experiment, we consider the linear problem and use the singular value decomposition (SVD) in order to obtain a solution, allowing a better understanding of the geometry of the problem. When the aim is to find the proper parameters from the observation of spikes only, we consider the related LP problem and the numerical solutions are derived thanks to the well-established improved simplex method as implemented in GLPK library. Several variants and generalizations are carefully discussed showing the versatility of the method.

Discussion

Learning parameters for the neural network model is a complex issue. In biological context, this learning mechanism is mainly related to synaptic weights plasticity and as far as spiking neural networks are concerned STDP [2]. In the present study, the point of view is quite different since we consider supervised learning, in order to implement the previous capabilities. To which extent we can "back-engineer" the neural network parameters in order to constraint the neural network activity is the key question addressed here.

Acknowledgements

Partially supported by the ANR MAPS & the MACCAC ARC projects.

References

1. Cessac B, Viéville T: **On dynamics of integrate-and-fire neural networks with adaptive conductances.** *Front Comput Neurosci* 2008, **2**:2. doi:10.3389/neuro.10.002.2008.
2. Bohte SM, Mozer MC: **Reducing the variability of neural responses: A computational theory of spike-timing-dependent plasticity.** *Neural Computation* 2007, **19**:371-403.
3. Baudot P: **Nature is the code: high temporal precision and low noise in VI.** *PhD thesis* 2007.

Publish with **BioMed Central** and every scientist can read your work free of charge

"BioMed Central will be the most significant development for disseminating the results of biomedical research in our lifetime."

Sir Paul Nurse, Cancer Research UK

Your research papers will be:

- available free of charge to the entire biomedical community
- peer reviewed and published immediately upon acceptance
- cited in PubMed and archived on PubMed Central
- yours — you keep the copyright

Submit your manuscript here:
http://www.biomedcentral.com/info/publishing_adv.asp

